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ETHIOPIA

ERITREAN STATEMENT ISSUED ON ETHIOPIAN RAIDS

JN0816202Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1602 GMT 8 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 June--An Eritrean military statement has reported that Ethiopians planes raided three Eritrean cities this week.

The statement, issued by the Eritrean Liberation Front office in Baghdad, added that the raids destroyed buildings and wounded a number of civilians. The statement added that the city of Agordat, the port of Massawa and (Ghasni) were the targets of the Ethiopian raid. The revolutionaries' anti-aircraft forced the Ethiopian planes to retreat.

KENYA

NAIROBI QUESTIONS BENEFITS OF WESTERN-BACKED PEACE FORCE

LD0820444Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] Five Western powers have been meeting in Paris this week to consider how the West could regain a firmer foothold in Africa in the face of what they believe to be growing communist influence in the continent's affairs. The meeting was promoted by recent developments in Zaire, where a rebellion by secessionists in Shaba Province threatened the very existence of Zaire as a nation. Only with the help of French and Belgian troops did the Zairian Government manage to ward off the rebels who, reportedly, retreated into Angola from where they had allegedly launched the attack.

Western powers are reportedly gravely concerned over the situation in Zaire for a number of reasons. The most important of these is that the Shaba Province, which has been the target of this incursion, is the mainstay of the country's economy, producing 70 percent of the country's foreign exchange and 50 percent of the government's revenue through copper.

Disruption of copper mining in Shaba is seen by the West as a direct threat to Zaire's economy, where these countries are heavily committed through investments. Western countries are also reportedly concerned over their still unconfirmed claims that the Soviet Union and Cuba were involved in the rebellion in Shaba Province, and are determined to contain the spread of communist influence in the African Continent. One ideal, which the five Western powers meeting in Paris have been tinkering with, is the setting up of a pan-African expeditionary corps to counter communist influence in Africa and to intervene in the event of any threat to the security of their African allies.

Many observers have characterized this initiative by Western powers with the beginning of a second scramble for Africa. Already African leaders have voiced concern over the tendency for crucial African issues to be decided upon in European capitals without consultation with the African peoples themselves. This concern is justified in view of the fact that African countries, through the OAU, have not been able to reach an agreement on the establishment of a continental peace-keeping force. The main reason being that such a force might infringe on the sovereignty of the member states.

It is difficult to comprehend how a mobile African police force, fully supplied and directed by Western powers, can promote the vital interests of Africa and not the West.

There is one basic fallacy in the Western powers' approach to present-day Africa. This is the assumption that Africa shares the West's point of view over the East-West rivalry for world dominance. History has, however, proved that Eastern countries have been more responsive for the liberation of colonized peoples in this continent than the West. While we categorically condemn any moves that would lead to the disintegration of Zaire or any other country in Africa, we feel equally strongly against any attempts by external powers to impose unity by force of arms.

The plight for European engineers in Shaba Province should not be used as an excuse to prolong the stay of foreign troops in Zaire. More so, it should not be allowed to set up precedents, whereby Western countries will flex their military muscles in Africa at the slightest excuse. We hope the major powers will uphold their promises not to be involved in a pan-African fire brigade type of a military force which is not endorsed by the OAU.

Such a force would inevitably be seen as an African NATO, with black troops used as mercenaries by Europe. It would also constitute a retrogressive step in Africa's march toward true freedom and sovereignty. All told, Africa is not in a position to set up a continental peace-keeping force, desirable as it might be. Even if such a force were to be set up, and given the current interstate squabbling, the effectiveness of such a body would be limited in the first place by disagreement over its supreme command, who would be hard put to decide which side of a conflict to support. For such a force to be effective, unanimous solutions to Africa's problems must first and foremost be reached. Numerous examples abound where African countries have taken sides in conflicts for reasons other than what is fair and just, and in complete disregard of the OAU Charter that they have themselves formulated and ratified. Many of these cases are in response to wishes of foreign powers and for their own ends.

It is our strong view that no African country should be involved in the domestic affairs of another African country, except at the specific request of that other country.

Manipulative tendencies of the big powers have not dwindled with the decolonization of major parts of our continent. Neither are the tendencies likely to stop with the formation of the pan-African peace-keeping force. Inasmuch as the formation of the fire-brigade type of military force is not intended to counter foreign influence and the military intervention on the African Continent, there is no doubt that those same forces, that are responsible for our divided Africa, will continue to use the same army to entrench themselves more on our continent.

Any serious talks on the setting up of a pan-African military force are not only futile, but also dangerous.

Our concern should rest on the cessation of problems that are the cause of so many upheavals on our continent. Let us not be fooled into thinking that any world power is interested in finding solutions to these problems.

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SPANISH DELEGATION

LD082010Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The minister for health, Mr Osogo, who is also the acting foreign minister, has said that Kenya respects and honors international boundaries and does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Mr Osogo said this when the Spanish parliamentary delegation, headed by Senator Mariano Anguilla Navarro who is the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, held discussions in his office yesterday.

The two parties discussed bilateral relations between Kenya and Spain, and matters of mutual interest. The delegation, which is the first of its kind to visit an African country, hailed Kenya's independence struggle spearheaded by President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta. It noted with satisfaction the president's endeavor to make Kenya a prosperous and stable multiracial country.

SOMALIA

DANAB CLAIMS 338 ETHIOPIAN SOLDIERS KILLED

LD081526Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] DANAB today reports that the Abo liberation front killed 79 Abyssinian troops on 6 June in a fierce battle at (Agar Maran) and (Bilo) village in Sidamo Province, the battle is still raging.

In another encounter between the Abo liberation front and the Abyssinian forces at (Alula) on 3 June, the enemy lost 90 soldiers and had 30 (?RC) automatic rifles and a large quantity of handgrenades seized.

The report adds that on 1 June, in yet another encounter, the Abo liberation front killed 50 Abyssinian troops and captured 14 guns.

DANAB further reports that the commandos of the Western Somali Liberation Front killed 118 soldiers of the colonialist Abyssinian troops and burned out 4 (?gun emplacements) after a surprise attack on the enemy between (Kabri Bayah) and (Jila), 50 miles south of Jijiga.

TANZANIA

TANZANIA TO SET UP DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN ANGOLA

LD081941Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Tanzania is to establish a diplomatic mission in Luanda, Angola. A delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is due to leave Dar es Salaam tomorrow.

The decision to establish a mission in Angola derives from the existing cordial relations between the two countries. Angola, a member of the African frontline states in the liberation of southern Africa, has a diplomatic mission in Tanzania.

After the establishment of the Angolan mission, there will be 11 Tanzanian diplomatic missions in Africa and 24 through the world.

NYERERE CONDEMNS FOREIGN BIDS TO DOMINATE AFRICA

LD082010Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Tanzania declared today that it would strongly resist any attempts to reassert and strengthen the domination of Africa under cover of pretence to defend Africa. In a strongly-worded statement issued to foreign diplomats in Tanzania, President Nyerere said that African governments will not become the instruments through which foreign domination is maintained in a new form. He told the diplomats that the events of the past few weeks have again demonstrated that although African countries legal independence is recognized their need and their rights to develop their countries and their continent in their own interests has not yet been considered in practice.

He said the habit of regarding Africa as an appendage of Western Europe has not been broken, and that is why the West still considers Africa to be within its sphere of influence and acts accordingly. On the right to request foreign assistance, Mwalimu said other African governments inherited chaotic situations and need somewhat long-term support while they generally try to bring peace to their people and to develop their countries in the interests of those people. But he said, Africa must reject the principle that external powers have the right to maintain in power African governments which are universally recognized to be corrupt or incompetent or a bunch of murderers when their people try to make a change.

He added that the peoples of an individual African country has as much right to change their corrupt governments in this century as in the past the British, French, Russian and Chinese people had to overthrow their own rotten regimes. But Africa cannot have its present governments frozen into position for all this time by neocolonialism or because of cold war or ideological conflicts between big powers. On Western initiatives to set up a so-called pan-African security force, Mwalimu said that this talk in Europe about the force is an insult to Africa and a derogation of African freedom. He said it makes little difference if the European initiators of the plan find Africans to do their fighting for them. He asked those African governments which may have agreed to participate in this plan to consider well before they go further.

He said the Africans have the OAU, the only pan-African organization which exists and which is concerned with African freedom, adding that Tanzania repudiates the claim that the African freedoms can be defended by a security force organized or initiated by European powers.

He pointed out that the purpose of Africa's independence struggle was the freedom of Africa and of Africans and the enlargement of their freedom until it means the life of dignity of every individual African.

WEEKEND SUMMIT MEETING OF FRONTLINE STATES DENIED

PA081705Y Paris AFP in French 1508 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 8 Jun (AFP)--It was announced officially today in Dar es Salaam that Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere will not be going to Lusaka [as received] this weekend.

A government spokesman denied reports from Lusaka saying that a meeting of the five frontline states (Tanzania, Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique) is going to be held. The Tanzanian president is the chairman of the group of the frontline states.

ZAIRE

AZAP REPORTS HUANG HUA'S ACTIVITIES ON LAST DAY OF VISIT

LD081222Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1820 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, who has concluded his visit to Zaire, held succe sive meetings this morning and afternoon with the members of the Chinese Embassy in Zaire and of the various Chinese missions in Kinshasa.

Nothing has transpired from these meetings which are thought to be simply courtesy visits, given the excellence of the relations of cooperation, which are continuing to grow stronger, between the two countries.

China already has several missions in Zaire, notably the Chinese agricultural mission, the medical mission and the technical mission, which have been working alongside the Zairian people for a few years, and whose achievements are very satisfactory.

Huang Hua's address to the members of all these missions will be an encouragement to them to continue working for the benefit of their Zairian brothers and stabilize even more the good relations existing between China and Zaire.

Mr Huang is expected to leave for home tonight.

IVORY COAST SOLDIERS READY TO BOOST PEACE FORCE

LD081518Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1029 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, AZAP--Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic, this morning received at his Camp Tshatshi residence Ivorian Ambassador Gaston Allouko Fiankan, the dean of the diplomatic corps, and Madame Tefak from Cameroon, the regional secretary of the Pan-African Womens' Movement.

The Ivorian diplomat brought Guide Mobutu Sese Seko a message from President Felix Houphouet Boigny, the contents of which were not revealed.

Questioned about his country's participation in the African intervention force in Shaba, the ambassador said that cargo planes will soon leave the Ivory Coast for Zaire with trucks, food and medicines and probably also with Ivorian soldiers to help in reinforcing the security [words indistinct].

EGYPT PROVIDES HEAVY ARTILLERY TO ZAIRE

LD081142Y Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0500 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Let us at once say that in the framework of African participation destined to stem the invasion by the outlaws in southwest Shaba, Egypt has just made available to Zaire an important quantity of military material, principally heavy artillery. It has also made available instructors for the Zairian Armed Forces.

The military source which gave this information to the press yesterday afternoon gave no details concerning the importance [words indistinct]. We believe however that this equipment will arrive in Kinshasa [words indistinct].

It has also been indicated that the Egyptian foreign minister will arrive in Kinshasa on Monday for talks with Zairian civic and military authorities. Although the subject of these talks has not been specified, well-informed sources generally believe that the security of Zaire as well as the recent (?events) in Shaba will be the concern of the Zairian and Egyptian delegations.

MOBUTU CLAIMS 'PROOF' OF ALGERIAN, CUBAN ROLE IN SHABA

LD081105Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 31 May 78 pp 1, 6 LD

[MAP report on 30 May interview with Zairian President Mobutu in Fez: "The Attack on Zaire Was Prepared in Havana and Planned in Algiers"]

[Text] Rabat, 30 May--Before leaving Fez for Kinshasa after a visit to Morocco during which he had political and military talks with His Majesty Hassan II, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko granted an interview to the press in which he dealt with the main subjects he had discussed with the king, namely the situation in Shaba and the results of the fifth Franco-African summit.

The complete text of this interview is given below:

Question: Mr President, you had two meetings with His Majesty Hassan II yesterday. What were the main topics of discussion Mr President, and what concrete results did you achieve?

Answer: First, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking His Majesty Hassan II, his government and his people for welcoming me so warmly when I arrived in Fez yesterday and also of emphasizing the fact that, ever since my country gained independence in 1960, Morocco has always shown great understanding for Zaire and great solidarity with us. I would like to thank you warmly on behalf of my people, our People's Movement for the Revolution and myself. Having said that, you are all aware of the situation in my country, in southwestern Zaire and more particularly in Shaba, and all the talks I had yesterday evening with His Majesty Hassan II, alone to start with, and then as a committee made up of members of the two governments, dealt with this problem alone.

Question: Mr President, you recently attended the Franco-African conference. What are the results of this conference?

Answer: My chief state commissioner, the equivalent of the Moroccan prime minister, represented Zaire at this summit. I only went to the closing session of this summit at the request of President Giscard d'Estaing and all the other friendly heads of state and of government, who insisted on my presence, and I took the opportunity of giving them a general account of the situation in Zaire, but I did not take part in this summit personally.

Question: Mr Presiden , do you not think that the continent is likely to be divided into two camps if the French-speaking African countries set up an inter-African intervention force?

Answer: You are right. The term inter-African force creates unnecessary confusion, since the present events in my country are the work of the Russian-Cuban coalition with the support of certain African countries. I do not need to look very far afield: You have one of the countries implicated in the Zaire tragedy right next door to you, although I will not name it. I think we should talk of forces representing countries which, like Zaire, feel threatened by the Russian-Cuban coalition rather than talking of an inter-African force under the OAU banner.

Question: The attack on the Province of Shaba is, in many respects, similar to the attacks on Morocco and Mauritania in northwest Africa.

These attacks are generally thought to be part of a large-scale attempt to destabilize Africa. Mr President, what means do African countries have of countering this destabilization and denouncing its instigators?

Answer: I think that before discussing all the problems and their implications we must demand that the Khartoum summit be held, because the most urgent demand is for the Cubans to leave this continent. It has now been proved that Cuba is only on our continent to disorganize and destabilize everything.

The Most Firmly Alined Nonalined Country

Contrary to some people's suggestion that Cuba has come to stabilize the continent, it is a veritable abberation to believe that Cuba is a nonalined country, as President Carter so rightly pointed out. Cuba is the most firmly alined Third World country.

Question: Did the recent Franco-African summit take any collective security measures? If so, what would be France's contribution?

Answer: You know what France and Morocco among other--I did indeed say among others--are doing. Last year France and Morocco did not hesitate to fly to Zaire's assistance, militarily speaking. This year the problem was tackled at the fifth Franco-African summit in Paris. Senegal's President Leopold Sedar Senghor was invested by all the participants with the task of examining this problem, and in a few weeks time he is to send emissaries to all his colleagues who took part in the summit to inform them of his conclusions.

Question: Mr President, what is the situation at present in Zaire?

Answer: Kolwezi is calm again. We have the situation well in hand. My one source of grief is that, according to information provided by our special services, our monitoring and locating services, the hostages who were in rebel hands have all been liquidated--men, women and children. I am not in a position to tell you how many there were.

The tragedy happened in the bush last Saturday. Where exactly? I am not in a position to tell you, but I have instructed all my colleagues who have remained in Kinshasa to inform the main ambassadors and the main countries concerned in the drama.

Question: Mr President, following the attack on Kolwezi you declared that the raid was conceived in Havana and planned in Algiers. Would you explain to Moroccan and international public opinion, Mr President, what proof you have for this claim?

Answer: It is very clear. I discussed the matter in detail with the king yesterday. To be precise, the operation was baptized "Operation Dove."

The few hooligans--you must excuse the term, it is not customary for the head of a country like Zaire to use the term "holligans" to describe you-know-who--who are the shepherds living in Brussels, capital of the Kingdom of Belgium--these men paid a visit to Havana last March. There were five of them. There they had meetings with important political and military leaders.

It was then that the idea of implementing the "dove" plan was conceived. Afterward these men met up again in Algiers on 28 May to get down to details. It was at that point, still in Algiers, that the date of 10 June was suggested for this attack against Zaire. We have documents. It makes me laugh when I hear that our Algerian brothers have gone so far as to say that they want a confrontation with Zaire. [sentence as published] The proof is there, tangible proof, and it is at their disposal. So the date of 10 June was suggested and everyone agreed unanimously on the date in question. With all this supporting evidence, I prepared to alert international opinion as from 1 June.

What happened in the meantime since, instead of awaiting the fatal date of 10 June, the attack took place earlier, on the night of 11-12 May? This is what took us somewhat by surprise.

Question: Is Moroccan military aid to Zaire going to be increased in the near future?

Answer: I believe you are aware of Hassan II's personal position and also his government's position. I think they would prefer it to be not simply a matter for Morocco but for all countries which love justice and peace, and I believe that this is happening.

AZAP DESCRIBES COMPOSITION OF PAN-AFRICAN FORCE

TA090950Y Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 9 Jun 78 WA

[Text] Kinshasa, June 9 (AFP)--The inter-African force set up to defend Zaire's Shaba mining province from rebels will be 2,684 men strong, provided by seven African countries, the Zairese news agency AZAP said here today.

The agency, citing reliable sources, said 1,511 men would come from Morocco, 500 from Senegal, 300 from the Central African Empire, 159 from Togo, 110 from the Ivory Coast (medical corps personnel), 44 from Gabon and 60 from Egypt.

AZAP added that Somalia was also ready to send men to join the contingent and Zaire was considering this.

Citing a military source, the agency said that six pieces of heavy artillery were among the equipment made available in Zaire.

BENIN

KOUNTCHE VISIT CONTINUES; PAN-AFRICAN FORCE DISCUSSED

PA0812562Y Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Cotonou, June 8 (AFP)--President Seyni Kountche of Niger arrived here today on a brief visit and was met by Benin's President Mathieu Kerekou.

President Kountche said he had come to examine difficulties affecting the transhipment of Niger's goods through the Port of Cotonou.

He also commented that he opposed the creation of an African intervention force, adding that the security of African countries must be safeguarded by nations concerned and be respected by the African people themselves.

GHANA

GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD0818577Y Accra GNA in English 1616 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Accra, June 8, GNA--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, on his first visit to Ghana since the military assumed power in 1972, today called for greater co-operation between the two countries in all fields of endeavour.

Replying to a toast by the Ghanaian leader, General Ignatius Acheampong, soon after he flew in here from the Togolese capital of Lome for a five-hour stopover, President Toure pledged that Guinea would do all it could to maintain fraternal and cordial relations with Ghana for their mutual benefit.

He said even though the visit was short, he hoped to have fruitful talks with his counterpart to promote their cherished hopes.

President Toure flew in this morning at the head of a large entourage which included Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, Foreign Minister Fily Sissoko, and Ambassador to the United Nations Toure Yansane. [as received]

Welcoming the Guinean leader earlier, General Acheampong said Ghanains believed their country is a second home for Guineans.

He recalled Ghana-Guinea relations in recent times and praised efforts by President Toure to strengthen them.

President Toure last visited Ghana in 1965 for the summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity.

Relations between the two countries were broken off when the late Ghanaian president went into exile in Guinea after being ousted in a coup in 1966.

But they began to improve after Dr Nkrumah's death in 1972.

LIBERIA

LIBERIA, FRG AGREE ON NEWS AGENCY CREATION

PA081725Y Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Monrovia, June 8 (AFP)--The Liberian Government and the West German agency for technical cooperation today agreed to create a LIBERIAN NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY (LINA) by the end of 1982.

Liberian officials and a team of West German experts met here this week to discuss the technical and organizational matters involved.

West Germany was to complete the nucleus of LINA by June 1979 in time for the summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) due to be held here.

MALI

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BAMAKO

PA081255Y Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bamako, June 8 (AFP)--Somali Minister for Foreign Affairs Omar Arteh arrived here late yesterday with a message from President Mohamed Siad Barre for his Mali counterpart Moussa Traore.

Mr. Arteh said he would discuss bilateral and African problems with President Traore and Foreign Minister Alliou Blodin Baye.

TRAORE AIRS VIEWS ON TROUBLES IN AFRICA

PA081855Y Paris AFP in French 1146 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bamako, 8 Jun (AFP)--During an interview with Algerian radio that was reproduced by the newspaper L'ESSOR on Thursday, Malian President Col Moussa Traore said that "the troubles in Zaire and Chad are caused by nationals who are at odds with their government and, therefore, these are domestic affairs."

The Malian president thus answered a request to give his opinion on the events taking place in Africa and the hotbeds of tension existing there, particularly in southern Africa, Zaire, Chad and Western Sahara, where foreign powers, particularly France, are intervening militarily.

Regarding southern Africa, Traore said that the trouble there is caused by the liberation struggle that has been undertaken by our brothers against oppressive regimes.

As for Mali's position regarding the painful problems of Western Sahara, Traore said that his country adheres to the principle of self-determination and that it will continue to defend this principle.

The Malian president expressed satisfaction over the good relations between his country and Algeria which, he said, is at the (?head) of the African countries that are indefatigably struggling to safeguard the highest interests of our continent on all fronts.

NIGERIA

OBASANJO VISITS POLAND, MEETS WITH LEADERS

For Warsaw Domestic Service coverage of the visit to Poland by Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government and supreme commander of the Federal Republic of Nigeria's armed forces, see the Poland section of the 8 and 9 June issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

SENEGAL

SENEGAL TO SEND 500 TROOPS TO ZAIRE'S SHABA PROVINCE

PA081228Y Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Dakar, 8 June--Senegal is to send about 500 men to Zaire's Shaba Province to help maintain security there after last month's rebel invasion, informed sources said here today.

They added that the first quarter of this force, essentially made up of three paratroop squads, was now under intensive training near here and could leave early next week. American C-141 aircraft, now operating between Europe, Morocco, Dakar and Shaba, would airlift the Senegalese troops to Zaire.

The sources said the size of the Senegalese contingent was greater than that initially envisaged. Only a few days ago it appeared uncertain that Senegal, clearly backing the (?principle) of an inter-African force, could send so (?many) troops. The country had already sent nearly 700 men, mainly elite commando troops to South Lebanon for the United Nations Interim Forces in the Lebanon [word indistinct]. Initially, Dakar queried whether it could send more than 150 specialist troops and, sources said, the decision to dispatch triple this number represented a major effort to Senegal's part.

Observers pointed that while the Senegalese Armed Forces totalled about 10,000, excluding the police and gendarmerie, compared with 6,000 some years back and a target figure of 15,000, all these troops did not have the necessary specialist training to enable them to be sent on an external intervention operation.

ANGOLA

FRONTLINE STATES REPORTEDLY TO MEET IN LUANDA OVER WEEKEND

PA081647Y Paris AFP in English 1511 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, June 8 (AFP)--The five frontline states confronting South African-controlled Namibia and the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) will hold a summit meeting in Luanda, Angola, this weekend, reliable sources here said today.

Leaders of Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and SWAPO were to discuss a possible resumption of negotiations between SWAPO and the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council, the sources said.

SWAPO broke off Namibia-related negotiations with representatives of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany following a raid by South African troops against one of its camps at Cassinga, southern Angola.

LIBYAN SECRETARY OF INFORMATION, CULTURE HOLDS TALKS WITH NETO

LD081608Y Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 8, JANA--Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA, received yesterday Mr Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, secretary of information and culture who is touring a number of African states.

Mr az-Zuwayy delivered a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Angolan president. In a statement to the press, Mr az-Zuwayy said that the aim of his visit was to consult the Angolan authorities with a view to establishing a common political front to face the imperialist attempts [as received] in Africa. He added that cooperation between progressive forces in the African countries at this particular time was of vital importance because the colonialists and imperialists were developing their actions against the progressive countries in particular.

Mr az-Zuwayy condemned the latest forum on Africa which had been called for by France and said that all these attempts by colonialists and their agents were designed to renew the colonisation of Africa. "We, the progressive countries," he said, "should confront such attempts with all our might in order to protect our continent." Mr az-Zuwayy added that the events taking place in the world and particularly in Paris, where the colonialist forces were gathering, made the progressive countries aware and prepared to defend their freedom and the dignity of Africa which was subject to foreign intervention as in Shaba, Chad and the Western Sahara.

TANJUG REPORTS PLIGHT OF ZAIREAN REFUGEES IN ANGOLA

LD081532Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, June 8 (TANJUG)--About 220,000 refugees from neighboring Zaire are to be found in Angola at present, Luanda authorities have announced, pointing out that this is a huge burden on this country.

Angola has about 6.5 million inhabitants it is estimated. In other terms, there is a Zairean refugee to every thirty Angolans. A great part of food supplies intended for the domestic population already in want of food has to be put aside by Angolan authorities for keeping the growing total of refugees fleeing Shaba supplied with essentials.

The plight of Zairean refugees has been alarming from the very outset since they reach Angola in bad condition. Many come reduced to skeletons and, clearly, they find it hard to survive in camps because, among other things, of our being unable to help them right away, Mario Da Assuncao Vaheken, secretary of state for social affairs, said.

The U.N. was requested to help alleviate their plight, but evidently this is not enough. In addition to providing for Zairean refugees, Angola's social welfare service has to deal with the problem of returning and accomodating the Angolan refugees, estimated to total 18,000 in neighboring Zambia only, and there are numbers of them in the People's Republic of Congo and the Republic of Cape Verde.

MADAGASCAR

RATSIRAKA RECEIVES SOMALI ENVOYS, COMMENTS ON DISTURBANCES

PA0823589Y Paris AFP in French 1652 GMT 8 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Antananarivo, 8 Jun (AFP)--Upon receiving two Somali envoys who came to deliver a personal message from President Siad Barre today, President Didier Ratsiraka made his first public statements on the incidents that shook the Malagasy capital at the end of May. The content of Siad's message has not been disclosed.

"You arrive in Madagascar," the Malagasy chief of state told the members of the Ideological Bureau of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, "at a time when the healthy body of the Malagasy nation is experiencing an attack of malaria. There is nothing surprising about that because every healthy body can [words indistinct] destabilization activities intended to recolonize Africa."

It may be recalled that a high school students' demonstration evolved into violent clashes with the police forces in Antananarivo on 29 May.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL RECEIVES SOMALI VISITOR WITH SIAD MESSAGE

LD0812007Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] President Samora Machel received Muhammad Adan Shaykh, chairman of the Ideological Bureau of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, in Maputo yesterday.

Muhammad Shaykh, who is visiting our country, handed over a message from Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre, addressed to President Samora Machel.

MACHEL RECEIVES LIBYAN, ANGOLAN SPECIAL ENVOYS

LD081224Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Samora Machel received special envoys from the presidents of Libya and Angola this morning.

The two envoys brought personal messages from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and President Neto. They arrived in Maputo yesterday.

RHODESIA

SITHOLE: EXECUTIVE COUNCIL WILL NOT ATTEND ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE

LD081034Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] The present chairman of the Executive Council, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, says the Executive Council does not plan to attend an all-party conference on Rhodesia. He said the transitional government is not interested in dialog which will reopen issues that have already been settled. Mr Sithole added that the co-leader of the so-called Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, could join the government at any time, but he would have to present himself to the people and accept their verdict.

Commenting on the prospects for a cease-fire, Mr Sithole said the end of the terrorist war in Rhodesia is in sight. He said the security forces are withdrawing from certain areas in Rhodesia and allowing the terrorists to live peaceably among the local tribesmen. Mr Sithole said the majority of ZANLA terrorists are happy with the Salisbury agreement.

SALISBURY REPORTS 1 OFFICIAL, 4 TERRORISTS KILLED

LD081030Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] Combined Operations Headquarters reports the murder by terrorists of District Security Assistant (Tuesday Londo), aged 45 years, who was married with three children and came from the Filabusi District. His next of kin have been informed.

Security forces have killed four terrorists, three of whom were killed when security forces contacted a mixed group of terrorists and adult terrorist recruits in the southeastern operational area. Twenty-nine of the recruits were killed in the ensuing firefight and a number captured. The body of a village headman was located in the central operational area by security forces. He had been buried alive by a terrorist gang.

At about 2145 yesterday evening, terrorists mounted an ineffective attack on a police camp at Melsetter with small arms fire and mortars. One house was slightly damaged. There were no casualties.

SOUTH AFRICA

S. AFRICAN DEFENSE FORCE DENIES HOLDING CUBAN PRISONERS

LD081322Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The South African Defense Force has denied a report by an American television station which says South Africa is holding 50 Cuban prisoners. A spokesman for the Defense Force said in Pretoria today that South Africa held only three Cubans who, at their own request, had already been exposed to the press.

SOUTH AFRICA GOVERNMENT GRANTS POWERS TO COMMUNITY COUNCIL

PA090347Y Paris AFP in English 0334 GMT 9 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Johannesburg, Jun 8 (AFP)--The South African Government today granted limited powers, including the setting up of a municipal police force, to the recently-elected community council in the Johannesburg black satellite city of Soweto.

The council was elected with scarcely six per cent of the voters registered in Soweto taking part.

The announcement came today after a meeting between the community council and Plural (Black) Affairs Minister Connie Mulder.

The minister announced that he will transfer certain powers now held by the while administration to the new community council, but he added that the while administrative body would remain in being for the time being.

The limited powers include the establishment of a municipal police force, but its authority and duties have not yet been defined.

Other powers will include questions of housing, the allocation of sites for churches and schools and the setting-up of a treasury for the community council.

Council President David Tebehali said later he had reason to trust Mr Mulder despite what the militant movements had said about the minister. The militant black movements denounced the community council idea as imposed by the government in Pretoria and organised a boycott of the elections.

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS SPEECH

LD090954Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our comment is on President Carter's incredible offer. President Carter's latest foreign policy policy address illustrates two things: That despite his harder line on communist intervention in Africa, he still remains out of touch with the overall implications of this threat. And that as far as southern Africa is concerned, he still has his priorities wrong.

Both these shortcomings of the American leader hinge on his shock offer to the Soviet Union to, in his words, join us in seeking a peaceful and speedy transition to majority rule in South-West Africa and Rhodesia, and this immediately after he had expressed his concern over what he called the persistent and increasing military involvement of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa.

The fact of the matter is that Russia, the very country to which President Carter has offered this incredible olive branch, is the prime mover behind the destruction of Western influence in Africa in general and southern Africa in particular. It is Russia through its militant henchmen, SWAPO and the Patriotic Front, that is dedicated to converting both South-West Africa and Rhodesia into Marxist states. It is the Kremlin which is providing both the muscle and the money for intensified terror campaigns against the peaceful peoples of both these territories.

Taking South-West Africa first, SWAPO President and Moscow puppet Sam Nujoma has stated emphatically that his, or should we say Moscow's, organization is a revolutionary one which is not interested in majority rule but wishes to seek power. It is Nujoma who says the only solution to the South-West African problem is a military one. Turning to Rhodesia, Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe has made it quite clear that is is his intention, through the barrel of a gun, to turn that country into a Marxist one-party state. Earlier this week his co-leader, Joshua Nkomo, admitted openly that the Patriotic Front ahd turned to Russia and Cuba for arms to, in his words, scare away the hyena of the West from Rhodesia. He confirmed that his army was being used by the Russians and trained by the Cubans, and yesterday Nkomo celebrated his 60th birthday with the pledge that his terrorists will go on shooting white Rhodesians. By this time next year, he added, we shall be home and dry, but he made no mention of the more than 1,500 black Rhodesians his terrorists have killed.

Clearly it is not these militant Marxists that President Carter should turn to if he wants peaceful solutions in southern Africa. Instead, he should take the lead in providing Western backing for the internal solution in both South-West Africa and Rhodesia in the best interests of southern Africa, Africa as a whole and the West itself.

NAMIBIA (SOUTH-WEST AFRICA)

SWAPO REPRESENTATIVE REPORTS ON NAMIBIAN SITUATION

FL081740Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Helmuth Angula, South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) representative in Cuba and observer to the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization, has provided information on the current situation in Namibia.

Angula referred to negotiations between SWAPO and members of the UN Security Council and between the latter and the racist South African regime in connection with a solution to the Namibian problem. He stressed that during all the rounds of talks a number of issues have been discussed regarding the basic principles for independence and the mechanisms for the transfer of power to the Namibian people.

Angula emphasized that the interests of the Namibian people must never be linked to the illegitimate interests of South Africa. He further reaffirmed SWAPO's position in these talks. SWAPO considers the negotiations a means of struggle. He recalled that the SWAPO demands fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 385 of 1976 which stipulates withdrawal of the South African illegal administration, including its troops, release of all Namibian political prisoners, South Africa's recognition of the territorial integrity of Namibia, and the holding of elections under UN supervision.

Elsewhere in his press conference, the SWAPO representative in Cuba condemned the crime perpetrated by the South African racists against the Namibian refugees in Angola on 4 May last with the Cassinga massacre. He said that with the failure of attempts to pressure the SWAPO in the talks, the racists unleashed a violent repression and, using Namibian territory as a springboard, invaded the People's Republic of Angola and attacked the refugees camp in Cassinga. In Cassinga, the South African racists, using C-130 aircraft, helicopters and Mirage aircraft, murdered more than 600 persons, wounded more than 400 and kidnaped 61 persons.

Angula stressed that this cowardly attack against civilians reveals the desperte political and military situation of the South African racists. He also emphasized that the transport aircraft, fighter-bombers and helicopters used by the South Africans in the attack came from the NATO bloc countries and that members of this bellicose organization were implicated in this massacre.

Lastly, he said that the SWAPO will continue the people's national liberation war until Namibia is free and independent.

TANJUG'S LUANDA CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS SWAPO'S NUJOMA

LD081800Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Luanda, June 8 (TANJUG)--Regardless of the price which must be paid, the struggle must continue in (?earnest and) Namibians must stage this struggle with their own forces, SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma told TANJUG's special correspondent Aleksandar Antonic.

The Namibian people will undergo great suffering and sacrifice, but only thus can imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and fascism be wiped out completely.

Sam Nujoma rejected the establishment of "pan-African security forces". The only solution he supports is one reached within the framework of the Organization of African Unity. Nujoma, commented similarly on the visit of Libyan President al-Qadhdhafi's representative in Luanda, who said he would discuss prospects for establishing a joint political front to oppose imperialist designs in Africa.

Nujoma said he was not familiar with the details of Al-Qadhdhafi's idea. In any case, he considers that Africa's progressive countries must strengthen their positions, rejecting any imperialist interference in the affairs of independent African states.

The Organization of African Unity is our salvation and must be strengthened, said Nujoma.

Nujoma spoke about the raid carried out by South African racist troops in Angola last month and the massacre of hundreds of Namibian refugees in the Cassinga camp and hospital. Nujoma termed the raid a desperate act by agents of imperialism who are faced with the inevitability of being liquidated by the oppressed Namibian people.

The Namibian people and its liberation army will continue the struggle for freedom and independence not outside the country but in Namibia itself, said Nujoma.

Nujoma also spoke in acknowledgement of the humanitarian and financial assistance extended to the Namibian people by all neighbouring, peaceful, non-aligned and front-line countries as well as organizations from the capitalist world, especially from Sweden and the Netherlands.

SWAPO DENOUNCES PARIS CONFERENCE ON AFRICA

PA0417Z5Y Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 4 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, June 4 (AFP)--The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) today sharply denounced as a "hostile act" toward Africans the upcoming Paris security conference on Africa.

In a communique, Namibia's main liberation movement said: "We regard the Paris meeting as a calculated device to advance in scale and scope North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) involvement in the continent by capitalizing on the present happenings."

"The security of the Continent of Africa can only be maintained and safeguarded by the people of Africa themselves. That role can only be performed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU)," the SWAPO communique said.

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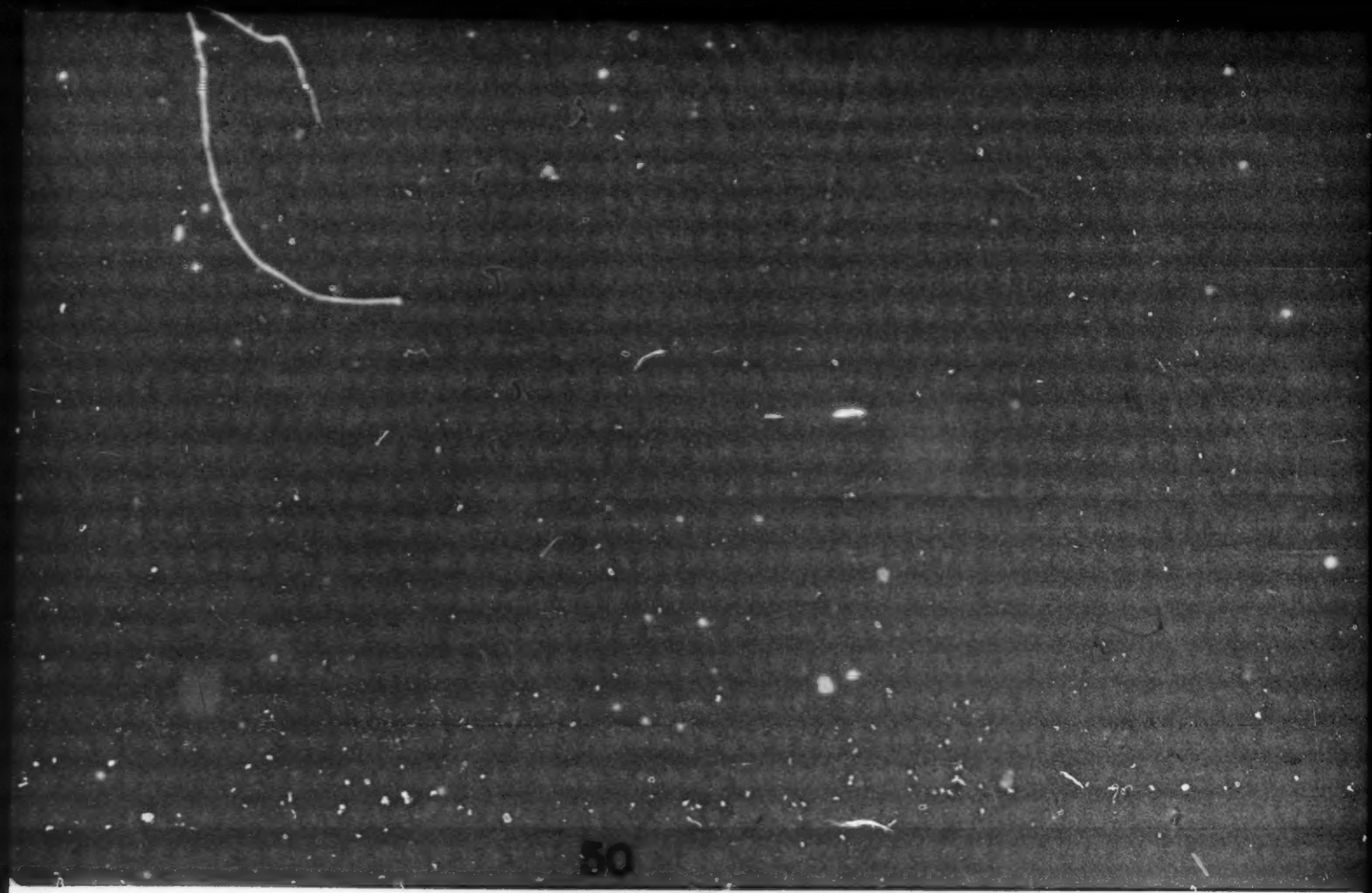
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